

LIFE13 ENV/LV/000839 "LIFE EcosystemServices"



Assessment of ecosystem services for sustainable land use management in Latvia

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PRESENTATION QUESTIONS

- (i) What is the role of ecosystems and ecosystem services in territorial planning and how it relates with economics and human well – being?
- (ii) How could policy makers, public and private sector representatives can benefit from ecosystem services approach?

(iii) How could ecosystem services approach be integrated in decision making processes?



ES UNDER THE BIG, MEDIUM AND SMALL UMBRELLA

- Millennium Ecosystem Assessment ANO initiative, 2000 scientifically justified policy
- **MAES** Working Group on Mapping and Assessing Ecosystems and their Services
- European Commission Biodiversity Strategy for 2020 mapping and assessing the state of ecosystem services until 2014 (country-wise); - assessing the economic value of ecosystem services until 2020.
- Sustainable Development Strategy for Latvia until 2030 «Latvia 2030» and National Development Plan for Latvia for 2014-2020

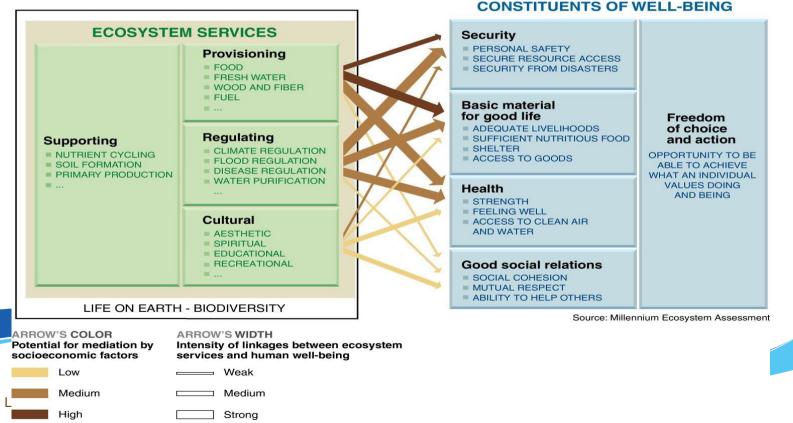


PROBLEMS: OVERVIEW OF FINDINGS

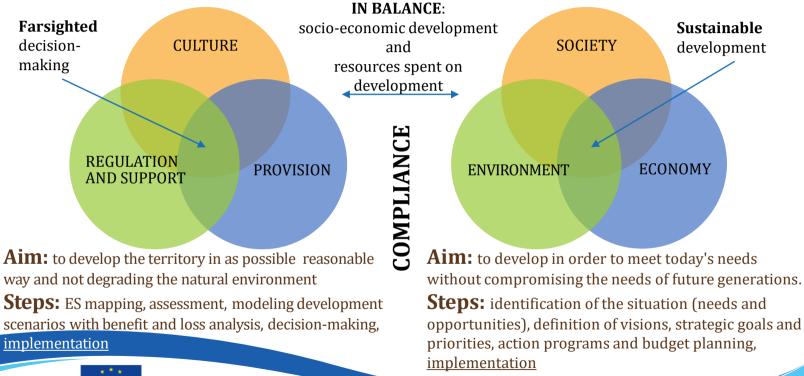
- Over the past 50 years, humans have changed ecosystems more rapidly and extensively than in any comparable period of time
- The changes that have been made to ecosystems have contributed to substantial net gains in human well-being and economic development, but these gains have been achieved at growing costs
- Climate change impacts on ecosystems scientists have concluded over the last three decades, human-induced warming had likely had a discernible influence on many physical and biological systems



Consequences of Ecosystem Change for Human Well-being



ECOSYSTEM SERVICES APPROACH AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT – CORRELATION







CORRELATION BETWEEN ECOSYSTEM SERVICES AND ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES





Economic activity <u>affects</u> ecosystems and ecosystem services

Changes of ecosystem can cause <u>risks</u> <u>and opportunities</u> for economic activity



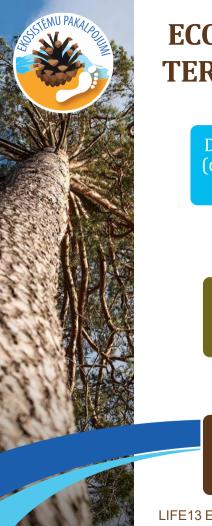




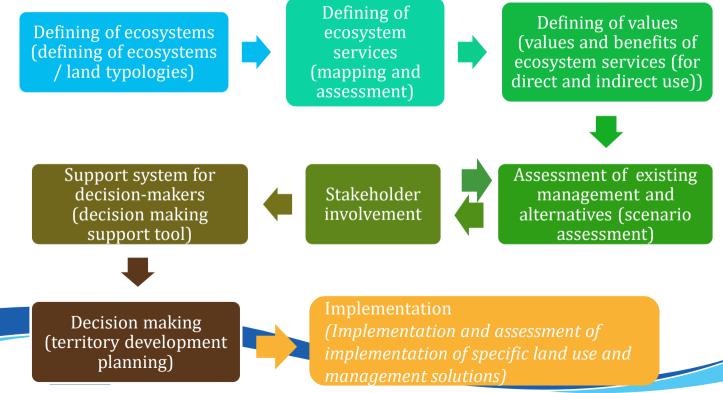
Economic activity <u>depends</u> on ecosystems and their services

BENEFITS OF BRINGING ECOSYSTEM APPROACH INTO DECISION MAKING I

- Involve different interest groups and facilitate communication including those that represent environmental needs and future demands, and integrate their preferences into decision-making
- **Understanding the full value of the natural environment.** Defines and evaluates also "less tangible" or non-material ES
- Highlights benefits and trade-offs between different land-use options
- **Opportunity to assess the benefits** of environmental and nature conservation measures
- **Open up new opportunities for environmental markets**



ECOSYSTEM SERVICES APPROACH IN THE TERRITORIAL PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT PROCESS



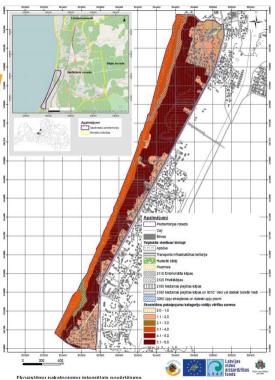




1st and 2nd Step

Identification and assessment of ecosystems and their services in the Saulkrasti Pilot Area

- Characteristics of the Pilot Area
- Habitat quality maps
- Evaluation methodology
- Indicators for ecosystem services assessment
- Ecosystem services assessment
- Individual maps of ecosystem services assessment





More detailed information available:

https://ekosistemas.daba.gov.lv/public/lat/rezultati_un_publikacijas1/ekosistemu_pakalpojumu_kartesana/

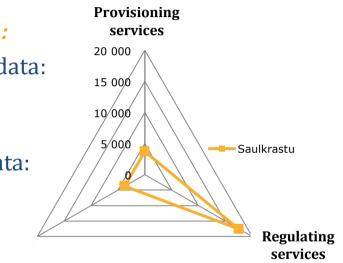
Cultural

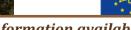
services

<u>3rd Step</u>

Economic evaluation of ecosystem services :

- Economic evaluation based on secondary data:
 - Market Price method;
 - Benefit Transfer method
- Economic evaluation based on primary data:
 - Travel Cost method





More detailed information available:

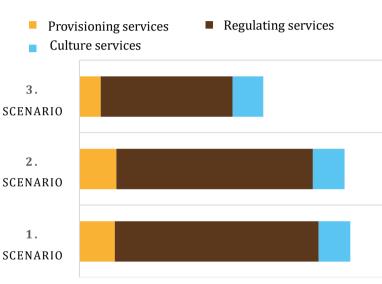
https://ekosistemas.daba.gov.lv/public/lat/rezultati_un_publikacijas1/ekonomiska_novertesana/



4th Step

Modeling and evaluation of scenarios:

- 3rd SCENARIO Uncontrolled development scenario;
- 2nd SCENARIO Planned development scenario "Establishment of Nature Design Park";
- 1st SCENARIO Evaluation of the existing situation in the Pilot Areas (2015).



More detailed information available:

https://ekosistemas.daba.gov.lv/public/lat/rezultati_un_publikacijas1/scenariju_ekonomiska_novertesana/

<u>5th and 6th Step.</u> Stakeholder involvement and decision-making for sustainable development of the territory:

- <u>Thematic and functional zoning</u> of the Pilot Area, landscape, infrastructure and functional recommendations to promote ecosystem conservation and improvement;
- <u>Promotion of restoration of the embryonic dunes</u> scientific and practical justification for the pilot implementation;
- Recommendations and proposals for conservation of biological values







More detailed information available:

https://ekosistemas.daba.aov.lv/public/lat/rezultati un publikacijas1/vides dizaina obiekti saulkrastos1/



7th Step. Integration of ecosystem services approach into planning documents

Review, evaluation and updating of Saulkrasti Municipality Development Program for 2014-2020, by application of the ecosystem services approach and Project results in the context of the Pilot Area



More detailed information available:

https://ekosistemas.daba.gov.lv/public/lat/rezultati_un_publikacijas1/vides_dizaina_objekti_saulkrastos1/

8th Step. Practical implementation of decisions

Sections of completed tasks:

- Establishment of the Nature Design Park «White Dune Saulkrasti»;
- Assessment of offshore processes (erosion and accumulation). Conceptual recommendations for mitigation and management of erosion / Practical measures for the restoration of embryonic dunes;
- Proposals and recommendations for preservation of biological values of the habitat Wooded Coastal Dunes;
- Monitoring.





More detailed information available:

https://ekosistemas.daba.gov.lv/public/lat/rezultati_un_publikacijas1/vides_dizaina_objekti_saulkrastos1/

ECOSYSTEM SERVICES APPROACH IN TERRITORIAL PLANNING – RECOMMENDATIONS AND TOOL



RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE APPLICATION OF THE ECOSYSTEM SERVICES APPROACH AT **NATIONAL, REGIONAL AND LOCAL LEVEL**

- Recommendations at the National level a general and broad vision with respect to the ecosystems and the services they provide. Coordinating role in the process of application of the ESA.
- **Recommendations at the Regional level** coordinating role in order to implement the framework at the municipal level in a coordinated way, in cooperation with neighbouring municipalities, as well as according to regional goals;
- **Recommendations at the Local level** implementation, cooperation

Common principles, different approaches and levels of detail





ELABORATED TOOLS FOR APPLICATION OF ECOSYSTEM SERVICES APPROACH AT THE **LOCAL LEVEL**

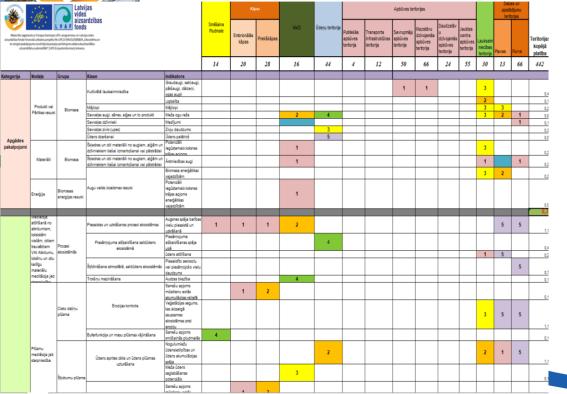
| Step 1 | Step 2 | Step 3 | Step 4 |
|---|--|---|---|
| Spatial data analysis – by acknowledging the ecosystems and their services in the territory | Identification and assessment of ecosystem services for each geo- spatial unit | Evaluation of scenarios according to the defined goal of assessment Version N 1 – the area of the geo- spatial unit is changed Version No 2 – the management type of territory is changed | Decision-making based on the assessment: 1. Compliance with the goal 2. Expert evaluation 3. Cost estimation, investments, benefits * Coastal municipalities can use the economic model in ES assessment |

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VERSION NO 1 – THE **AREA** OF THE GEO-SPATIAL UNIT IS CHANGED



- The user enters area values for the territories, which are planned to be processed;
- 2. Advanced users are offered to perform a reassessment of the provided ecosystem services;
- 3. In the second step, the area values of the territory are adjusted according to the changed land use.





VERSION NO 2 – THE MANAGEMENT TYPE OF TERRITORY IS CHANGED

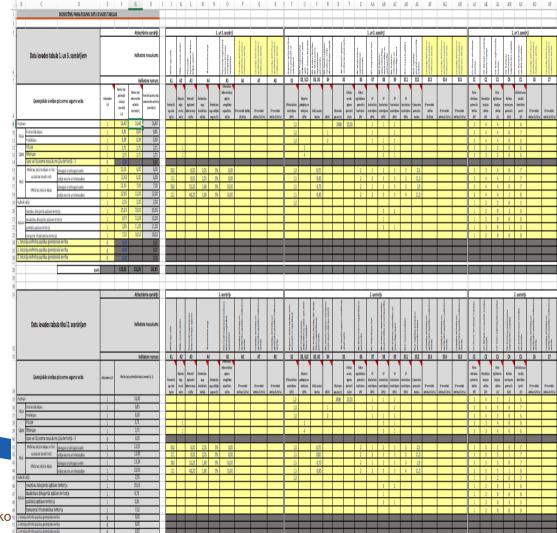
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| Scenāriji | | | | Ūdens dzeršana i | üdens- apgādei, ražošanai enerģijas ražošanai , irigācijai | | | ekosistēmās (Augsnes spēja ba- nības vielu piesaistē un uzkrāšanā, a piesāmojuma is atšķai-dīšana, | plūsma (erczijas kontrole, buferfunkcija un masu plūsmas vājināšana - sanešu apjoms, veģetācijas | jūšma (Ūdens aprites cikla un plūsmas uzturē šana (nogulumu ūdensietlipības un akumulācija, meža ūdens saglabēšana), | Gāzu / gaisa plūsmas (Aizsardzība pret vētrām - veģetācijas tips) | Dzīves cikla uzturēšana, biotopu un genofonda aizsardzība (Apputeksnē- šana un sēklu izplatīšanās nodrošināšan a) | Augsnes veidošana un kvalitātes uzturēšana (Noārdīšanas un fiksācijas procesi augsnē) | Ūdens kvalītāte (Ūdens ķīmiskās kvalītātes, t.sk. biogēnu, saglabāšana) | Autostelias sastāvs un klimata regu- lācija (Mikro un reģionālā klimata, globālā klimata regulācija- gaisa kvalītāte, coo | ris mijied (Izmar eksperi m, i snied: aktivi | tošana mentālā zjūtu tošām tātēm, pasīvā | mijied (Vi izglito iesp kult manto | ntatīvā arbība des šanās ējas, ūras ņums, inavas Jālā | Senārija iss kopsaviikums un ata izmaiņu ietekmju skaidrojumi |
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| 1 | paredzama negatīva ietekme uz EP | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| 4 | paredzama neliela negatīva ietekme uz EP | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| 5 | vai ietekmes nav | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0 | jā teritorijā/ekosistēmā EP netiek nodrošināts | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

- 1. In the Module II the same territories are presented as in the Module I
- The user is offered to choose one of the 2-4 offered site management scenarios:
 - 1. Development, which is focused on economic benefits;
 - 2. A scenario that focuses on preserving nature values;
 - 3. Sustainable development, striving for balance.





- The economic model integrates ecosystem service assessment methods;
- Entering variables instantly produces comparable values;
- Economic analysis of modelled scenarios.





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